





such a  
 1 D.  
 3  
 £250.







## THE M.P.

**OLD IZAAK.**

Some capital advice was recently given to the members of the Richmond Piscatorial Society, by Mr. E. V. Powell, in an interesting and interesting address on "The Pike," which has just been published in a specialist contemporary. The angler should not consider it a trouble to have frequently to clear his hooks of pieces of weed, for, says Mr. Powell, "You cannot tell how a pike may take your bait; therefore I say always strike at the least touch and strike hard. Not with a jerk as you would at a perch, but with a long drag to drive the hook well home. I reproduce this sentence for the benefit of my readers as there are a numberless anglers who are not acquainted with the best method of negotiating a pike, and the advice is worth following.

Mr. Lowell on the same occasion mentioned

**PIPER PAN.**

Miss Georgina Burns was not in good luck too often came high screaming her hissy. Her husband (Mr Crotty) was an ardent Valentine, and not only sang, but in a masterly style. Miss Annie Cook was an ardent Martha; Miss Lucille Saunders was an ardent Siebel, but should cure herself of the th

**BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.**

At a recent meeting of the Lincoln Board of Guardians, a clergyman mentioned that a goose he had laid an egg weighing 1½ ounces, measuring 5.2 inches in length and 2.9 inch circumference. Inside was another perfect egg weighing 7½ ounces. To the best of my recollection this is a record.

Mr. Arthur Smith, of Longbridge near Warminster, records that swallow there on Easter morning, April 6, one than last year.

Every week I have numerous inquiries breeding, feeding, and management of. Of course, the answers which given in the correspondence column be short. Would it not be better

## THE ACTOR.

As at present arranged, the productions of two new farcical comedies, "Madame Cerise" and "The Linendrapier," will clash, being fixed for the same day. In this case, however, the playgoer may, I think, possess himself in patience, for there is every likelihood that the comedies will be heard of again—that they will be doomed to extinction after the matinee performance. I hear good accounts of both. "Madame Cerise," by the way, was postponed before, in order not to clash with another picture; so it is hardly to be expected that it is not. Miss Melnotte, will give way on another occasion.

### GENERAL CHATTER.

County innkeepers declare that the Londoners, after all, possess great tonic quality. They affirm that their rural customers are aware of this, and with their metropolitan visitors for hearty appetites. Sirloins and rounds of beef, mutton, and, above all, hams disappear by magic when tackled by the holiday-makers. Nor is his thirst inferior to his hunger. He seems to believe that the more he consumes, the more he is invigorated. This allocation sometimes gets him into bad luck, but he takes that, like all the rest of his features, with the utmost philosophy.

The African savage is evidently beginning to appreciate British goods at their proper value. It is reported that a certain swartzy poacher, having been presented with an assortment of mechanical dolls, turned up his illustrious nose at the gift and put in a request for a consignment of field pieces and ammunition. We shall hear, I suppose, that coloured beads are the legal tender in the Dark Continent.

It is refreshing to see a really long list of subscriptions and donations to that excellent publication, the Golden Boy Home. Unfortunately the amounts are, as a rule, very small, but I can only hope that some of the contributors will understand why our publication is so important in supporting this relationship. I am sure that the Golden Boy Home is doing splendid work in its part which Gordon would have very much associated with his memory, and it is most regrettable that more, were not the magazine crippled by lack of funds. I am sure that the millionaires present found the institution a most formative experience and will subscribe £200,000 to give pleasure to Jim's son. And

An Australian of long experience writes me in caution English domestic servants who are this ins of emigrating, that although much higher wages are paid to them in the colonies, the work required is also in many instances harder and more exacting. I do not get the same amount of liberty, while the relations between master and servant are of a more purely business character than in the old country. On the other hand, a hard-working, well-behaved person can make a better living by money and also secure a better marriage than would be with such in England.

**MR. WHEELER.**

Those who love unfrequented ways will find a pleasant one from Mitcham over the country through Beddington-down, and so on to Brighton road near Caterham—now Pease Junction. Their is a fair surface the whole way and only at one or two places does one have to work up to the collar. Don't ride thru Beddington stream—it looks shallow, but water comes over one's insteps, as I found to cost the ride after afternoon. There is a footbridge over where one can manoeuvre over there wherever unless of immoderate breadth.

The coachman at a country house where I was lately staying put me up to a wrinkle for cleaning and bright steel fixings. Pour a little of the sauceur a little paraffin, and sprinkle upon it a quantity of the brilliantine—a terra-cotta colouring of the French extraction—to make a fluid. Then dip a bit of coarse bannel into it, and rub the anoint all the parts to be cleaned. Then operate afterwards rubbing with stuff of oil and burnish with wash leather. I am assured that this process will remove the rust, even of a bad alloy, and will produce a most brilliant polish. The brilliantine only costs 6d. a box, and the bannel is sufficient to last for twelve months. I have not yet had time to make an experiment, but I do so and report for general information.

The best lubricant previous to setting for a long ride is, I think, a mixture of paraffin oil. The former ingredient keeps the latter in state of fluidity, and so prevents clogging. A mixture of three parts of paraffin to one-third of oil seems to answer best in my own case, but experience will be the safest guide to the proper proportions of the cycle oil sold at shops is too thick for most purposes, although it answers well enough for short runs, when the steel steed is in the stable.

The glorified being who used to wotch the  
on wheelback, with gauntleted hands, sh-  
belt, silver chains, and other splendid ac-  
ments, has not disappeared. I met a very  
faint specimen one afternoon near the  
his gorgeous appearance. He was a bright  
positive, his eyes twinkled like stars, and  
his hairless white leather reached nearly  
his elbows; his braided tunic disclosed  
a portion of a delicately tinted waistcoat; a  
diaphanous material went round his  
chains of sorts meandered about his manly  
of a truth, Solomon, in all his glory,  
arrayed like one of these. A wand must  
have their use; I met a dandyism must  
consider that it is a privilege of the  
dress like Adam before the fall, with so  
and tagn added by way of embellishment.

Last Sunday the Brighton road was mostly lively all day, very much to the surprise of the roadside pubs. Almost all of these hosteleries had a dozen machines outside, but where were they? The uncharitable but, I assume, no doubt true, were doing the "bona fide traveller" business, but I prefer to believe that it was to enjoy the beauties of nature in the vicinity. Your well-rested wheelmen slake their thirst on Sunday during peak hours.

Dawns make pleasant changes from  
nary highway of commerce, when they  
ected by roads. Nor are they to be  
even when one has to travel over them. But a dawn  
generally has a look like that of a  
to look like that of a dawn. I crossed last Sunday  
triangle, is a stamping-block and rock of  
For a time one could avoid the rut, but  
impossible when they converted to the rut  
other end of the dawn, and as a rule  
to be negotiated. It requires much circumspection  
to avoid the rut. I met with two, and  
business of the dawn, on both occasions, no harm resulted  
it was all going and not very pleasant.

Colonel Saville's reward has come at last. His detractors must admit that he has demonstrated the usefulness of cycling military adjunct. After the brilliant performances of the 20th addition, affiliated sections during Easteride, he poses a question as to whether cycling should be employed in the field. They went through precisely the same experiences that they encountered in a campaign, and it is undisputed by all who saw them that they demonstrated the mobility of cavalry with the fighting of infantry. Colonel Saville deserves the gratitude for thus supplying the Volunteer with what they stood badly in need of, a branch to act as the eyes and ears of the

**"SAFETY."—Clearance Bargains.** 600 Soiled M  
\$4.10. Special prices to Agents. Cyclopedia "Sa  
all Round. Special price, only \$3.10. Send for 1980 New  
hand Lists. Easy Payments, 5c. Cycle Riders,  
Prices. Bicycles from \$-..; Electric Bikes, \$10.00. All  
the latest styles. \$1.00. Black & White.  
**METROPOLITAN MACHINISTS' Co., Ltd.** Sole Ma  
SHATED JENO CYCLES. Any machine, 1 Month  
Juno Folding Tricycle. \$1.00. Patent Skin door. \$  
and 100. Free Delivery to Safety, Baltimore, Md.  
\$10.00. Immense variety. Absolutely. -75.  
Sole Agent.

Without, London, N.O. **LEIGH** free.— [Adv.]

**BEG.**  
**ORMONDE CYCL**  
**STEAL.**

**FACTS ARE:**















**NOTICE.**

Next Week a New Serial Story, entitled "MARGARET BYNG," by Mr. F. C. PHILIPS (Author of "As in a Looking Glass") and Mr. PEBODY FENDALL, will take the place of "The Firm of Girdlestone" in our columns. Highly emotional in its incidents, this new tale should prove as appetizing to our readers as that of Dr. Conan Doyle has done. It portrays with great literary skill the section of society that lives on its wits from hand to mouth, and the desperate expedients which have to be resorted to. The principal character is a lady of great charms and accomplishments, who, after making an imprudent marriage, separates from her young husband and trusts to her own resources for a fashionable existence. In this campaign she soon loses touch of conscience, and does not recover it until too late for anything but repentance. A terrible Nemesis dogs her footsteps, and finally crushes her just when she seems to have some chance of a happier and better life. The dénouement is inexpressibly pathetic, while the exciting scenes at Monaco, Marseilles, and elsewhere are painted with a realistic fidelity which Zola could scarcely surpass.

*Next Week a new and original Series of Sketches, entitled "ROMANCE IN THE HUSB," by JAMES GREENWOOD, the "Amateur Casual," will take the place of "Strange Trades and Professions." So much of Mr. Greenwood's admirable workmanship has appeared in our columns from time to time, that it is only necessary to state that this new series is in his happiest style, introducing many curious characters and strange phases of life in a manner as humorous as realistic.*

**The People.**  
Office: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.  
"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE  
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS,  
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS  
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE  
PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED  
"THE PEOPLE."—*Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. 19

**CARNAVARO ELECTION.**—By the exceedingly narrow majority of twenty votes the Separatists have gained the day at Carnarvoro. The victory shows nothing to boast about, when the surrounding circumstances are considered. Their candidate had about ten days' start before the Unionists were able to induce Mr. NANNY to stand, and during this time canvassing and speechifying were carried on most vigorously by the Gladstonites. Another serious disadvantage of the Unionists was that Mr. NANNY could not, for physical

reasons, take the same opposite part in electing the Unionists. The Unionists have done the lion's share of the nation-building work that his opponent did. It has been his duty to be remembered, too, that he came as a comparative stranger to the constituency in 1896, whereas in 1890, the Unionists were represented by a candidate who, in addition to great local popularity, had stood for the constituency less than a year before. It cannot be contested, therefore, that the Separatists had every chance in their favour, and our surprise is, not that they won, but that they did not win by a far larger majority.

All they have done is to convert a Unionist majority of 186 into a minority of 20, a change solely due to the introduction of the Welsh disestablishment question. Had the battle been fought on Home Rule alone, we have little doubt that Mr. NANCEY would have won easily. But the Gladstonite wire puller thrust that inconvenient issue into the background, and directed all their efforts to making converts among Unionist Nonconformists by affirming that Mr. GLADSTONE stands pledged to disestablish the Welsh Church.

satisfactory to see that these artistic manoeuvres had such little effect. The Unionist poll itself was larger by 124 than it was in 1886, a clear proof that the party holds well together. Wherever the Separatists gained ground was among the Liberal electors who in 1886 abstained from voting, being unable to reconcile their mind to the Home Rule. These were won over by the disestablishment bribe; even Home Rulers could be swallowed, they found, when a gilded. The election has no moral whatever to present that another proof is afforded of the

unwillingness of the Gladstonites to take public verdict on the question as to whether Ireland shall be handed over to the rule of criminal conspirators. They dare not present that naked issue to the constituencies, knowin- well that the national judgment remains the same as when Mr. GLADSTONE threw himself into the embrace of the man whom he has imprisoned without trial as a danger to society.

---

**THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—**If the Board of Trade Papers of the 10th Feb.

the reverse of satisfactory, the statistics for March are a great deal worse. Both these returns, in fact, tell the same tale, only the latter account is the more dismal of the two. For here we have a record which reveals shrinkage both in imports and exports, a condition of things which has not been recorded for a long time past. As far as the exports are concerned the shrinkage is small, it is true; but the imports have fallen by no less than 64 per cent. No doubt it would have been unreasonable to look for the remarkable

advance which was made during the corresponding month of last year, for that was one of those exceptional periods of commercial

100



bricks which must not be taken as supply. A general average of prosperity. Nevertheless, there has been of late a marked increase in the activity of our staple manufactures; and in consideration of that increase it might have been reasonably supposed that some corresponding gain would have been observed. Since that expectation has been disappointed, the question remains as to what is the cause of the decline of trade? The cause, undoubtedly, is the stagnation which has resulted from the protracted period of industrial disputes from which the country is only just emerging—if, indeed, there are not worse troubles in store. Let us take the case of the imports. Manufacturers, having become alarmed at the general demand made by employers for a rise in wages, and foreseeing a ruinous rise in the cost of production, have considerably curtailed their importation of raw materials, and have confined themselves to ordering just sufficient of such goods to supply their immediate requirements. Thus, the importation of cotton fell away by more than 20 per cent., silk by nearly 60 per cent., and wool by more than 15 per cent. last month. Indeed, if it had not been for an increase in the importation of food stuffs the shrinkage of imports would have been even larger. In the matter of our export trade it is evident that the Liverpool dock strike is largely answerable for the loss; for the principal decrease in exports is to be found under the head of goods shipped from the Mersey. If, however, the lesson which is so plainly set forth by these returns were only taken to heart by the working classes we should not consider that too high a price had been paid. But will that lesson be learnt? We confess that we doubt it much. Unfortunately for the country in general, and for working men in particular, the leaders of the men in this disastrous warfare show no inclination to exert their influence to prevent the killing of the bird-capital—which lays the golden eggs of work and wages.

**PERFORMANCE VERSUS PROMISE.**—There were several points in the speech made by the SECRETARY OF STATE for WAR at Horncastle on Wednesday which the public may profitably lay to heart. Financial affairs, the consideration of which occupied Mr. STANHOPE during the earlier part of his oration, offer a special subject for meditation for those electors who desire to know whether the Unionist Government is, or is not, worth supporting. The opponents of the Government are never weary of making promises of what they will do in the "good time coming" when they themselves get back to power and place. But an ounce of performance is worth a pound of promise, and, happily, the Government has a pretty good record of work done to place to its own credit. Referring to what Mr. GOSCHEN has accomplished to relieve the burden of taxation during the past three years, Mr. STANHOPE pointed out that, in the first place, he has given relief to the payers of income-tax to the amount of £4,000,000 per annum; and if the Van and Wheel Tax had passed it would have reduced local taxation by £600,000 more than the £2,500,000 by which he has diminished the burden. Then, by reducing the interest on the National Debt, Mr. GOSCHEN has given us a prospective saving of nearly £3,000,000 per annum, and is now affording actual further relief to the amount of £1,500,000. And all this has been done, not by keeping back the payment of public debts or by starving the public services of the funds necessary for their efficient maintenance, but it has been done at a time when the National Debt is being reduced more rapidly than at any other period of our history, and when special, and, therefore, costly, efforts are being made to improve the national defences. Here, then, we have a record in financial achievement of which the Government may well be proud, and which may reasonably impel the country to ask whether it is likely that a Separatist Chancellor of the Exchequer would do as well. Whether he would or not it is impossible to say; but one thing is certain, that Mr. GOSCHEN has done much, and is prepared to do more, to reduce the burden of taxation, whereas anything that our opponents might feel inclined to do for the taxpayer is as yet in the clouds, and would be subject to all sorts of conditions which it is impossible to foresee. We would, therefore, ask our readers whether Mr. GOSCHEN's past record as Chancellor of the Exchequer does not go some way to prove that the solid performances of the present Administration are of too much benefit to the country to allow the country to dismiss its present servants in order to make trial of the vague promises of the other side?

**LABOUR REPRESENTATION.**—Moderation seems to have been the note, on the present occasion, of the proceedings of the congress of the Labour Electoral Association which met on Monday last at Hanley. The previous congresses of that body have been too much given to urging extravagant claims on behalf of the labouring section of the community. The third annual congress, however, has certainly not fallen into that error. In advocating the claim of the labour interest to be directly represented in Parliament the association is, clearly, entirely within its rights. Labour has just as good a right to be represented as capital, or as any other interest in the community. Indeed it may, perhaps, be said that the labouring classes being without the influence which wealth and social position bring with them, have a special right to make their voices heard in the legislature. Working class representation is never likely to obtain such a command of the situation as to dominate the other interests of the community, at all events, for many years to come. Whether it may ever do so in the distant future is a question which is not for us to decide.

matter of practical politics at the present time the association is only demanding for the labouring classes a fair and reasonable proportion of parliamentary representation. At present it is pretty plain that the prospect of success for labour candidates is frequently destroyed by want of funds. A candidate who, as representing the labour interest, would often have a good chance with a labouring constituency is put aside by local party organisers for the simple reason that he is unable to contribute to the payment of electoral expenses and to subscribe to the registration fund. That reason is, as practical men are aware, quite sufficient ground (at least in many cases) for refusing to support a labour candidate. Until, then, the Labour Electoral Association finds the means to put its candidates on the same pecuniary footing as the average candidate for a seat it is unlikely that the labour interest will obtain that fair share of Parliamentary representation to which it is entitled.

**RETIREMENT OF THE QUEEN'S COACHMAN.**  
Mr. George Payne, State coachman to the Queen, and who, previous to the fifty-three years since her Majesty ascended the throne, was in the service of King William IV., has just retired. He has driven the Queen on public and private functions whenever she has visited London. The last occasion was when her Majesty visited the Tudor Exhibition. Mr. Payne wears numerous ornaments and mementoes presented to him by the various Sovereigns and princes who have been visitors of the Queen. In recognition of his long and honourable service a testimonial is being prepared at Buckingham Palace.

**NEW FINSBURY PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.**  
The members of this society held their seventh and last concert of the season at the Assembly Rooms, Eagle Hotel, City-road, a large company assembling. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Seaward, jun. (vice-president), Mr. Kippes (treasurer), and Messrs. F. Gander and C. Norman. The last-named gentleman is a comedian of considerable ability, his whistling songs being very amusing. Mr. Samuel Lowry sang "Then You'll Remember Me" and "Close to the Threshold" in capital style. Mr. Kippes possessed a good voice, and the fact that he knows how to use it was evidenced by his rendering of "True till Death" and "Daddy." Other songs were contributed by Mr. J. Ayrey, Mr. Fleming, Mr. T. Harding, Mr. F. Taylor, and Mr. J. Train. Master Percy Wellsted played with admirable finish a selection from "Zampa" on the violin. The concert altogether was a great success.

**SAD FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.**  
On Thursday evening, Mr. Arthur Langham, deputy-coroner, held an inquest at Enfield Highway, on the body of Grant Few, aged 17 years, a parcel porter employed at the Enfield Lock station on the Great Eastern Railway. A passenger arriving at the station on the evening of Bank Holiday, stated that he had lost his hat out of his pocket, and that he had seen the intention of recovering the hat, and his mutilated body was subsequently found lying on the rails. He had apparently recovered the hat, which was lying under his hand lamp, and was returning to the station when he was run over and killed by a passing train. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

**CURIOUS CHARGE OF SHEEPSTEALING.**  
At the Harlesden Petty Sessions on Thursday, James Kynoch, aged 30, of 55, Praed-street, Paddington, was charged with stealing at various dates between the months of July and October, 1889, from a field at Neasden ten sheep, valued at £25, the property of Mr. John Farquharson, a grazer and sheep dealer, of Abbotford-place, Aberdeen. He was further charged with stealing ten sheep, valued at £27 10s., the property of Mr. George Richard Kempster, sheep grower, of Fortescue-place, Connaught-square. In the first case the prosecutor stated that the prisoner had been in his employment for three years. On the 6th of November last he was told to deliver eighty-nine sheep to a customer. He delivered seventy-nine, and subsequently made up the number by taking ten from a flock at Neasden. When charged with the theft the prisoner duly admitted it. Wm. Laird, shepherd to Mr. Kempster, stated that on the 5th of December he missed ten sheep from his flock. He spoke about them to the prisoner, who said he had taken the sheep and would return them, but he did not do so. When he was arrested the prisoner stated that he had sold eight of the sheep to a butcher, that the two others died, and that he took ten sheep from Mr. Kempster's flock to replace them.—He was committed for trial.

**IRISH LANDOWNERS AND THE LAND BILL.**  
A meeting of the executive committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention was held in Dublin on Thursday to consider the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., presided. After a prolonged discussion, the following resolution was proposed by the right hon. Mr. O'Connor Don, seconded by Mr. H. De T. Montgomery, and unanimously adopted:—"That, while recognizing the Purchases of Land and Concessions Bill (Ireland) Bill, as a bona fide attempt to continue and develop the policy of increasing the number of occupying owners of land in Ireland, we consider that the bill in its present form would be most injurious to Irish landowners, and would fail to give the full measure of its advantages to the best class of tenants, and therefore requires to be amended in many important respects." The committee proceeded to consider the bill, clause by clause, and the amendments. It is expected that the discussion of these matters will occupy several sittings of the committee.

**AN IMPORTANT LICENSING CASE.**  
A very singular and important point as to the disqualification of magistrates dealing with offences under the licensing laws has just been established at Leicester. Some time ago a charge was heard against a man named Bindley, tenant of the Royal Oak Inn, of selling drink during prohibited hours. Several of the magistrates who heard the case were shareholders either of railway companies or brewery companies who owned public-houses.—Mr. J. T. Hinks, solicitor, who defended the accused, objected to the magistrates dealing with the case, but they overruled the objection, and fined Bindley £5 and costs, or one month's imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid. Two men were also fined for being found on the premises during illegal hours. After these convictions Mr. Hinks applied to the magistrates, and at length they discovered that the magistrates had, by their action, rendered themselves liable to penalties of £100 each for adjudicating on cases arising out of the licensing laws while they were directly interested in houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. After considerable negotiation the case has been settled by the return of all the fines and costs, and by deleting the record of the cases from the books of the court.

At the Rutlandshire Quarter Sessions, on Thursday, Abraham Carter, jun., and John Cooper, both of Spalding, were sentenced to a month's hard labour each for obtaining money by false pretences. The men sold a large number of what appeared to be pork pies and sausages; but an analysis showed that the sausages contained only lead, potatoes, and flour, and the pies were made of animal fat and water.

## THE CREWE MURDER.

**Execution of Richard Davies.**  
Richard Davies, aged 19, was executed on Tuesday morning within the walls of the Cheshire County Gaol at Knutsford, for the murder of his father, at Hough, near Crewe. The Rev. Mr. Truss, prison chaplain, who had left the unhappy young man at a late hour the previous evening, when he administered the sacrament, arrived at seven o'clock, and found that Davies had been up and dressed for an hour. His deep, short, curly black hair, and his eyes, which were very expressive, were admitted, and as the hour struck Barry was shown to the condemned cell. Davies, who was engaged in prayer with the chaplain, at once rose, and quietly submitted to the pinning, and as the prison bell began to toll the party appeared in the corridor, Dr. Fennell, the prison surgeon, walking first, with Mr. W. G. Grew, the under-sheriff. Then came Captain Price, governor of the gaol, Chief Warden Lewis, and Mr. Truss. The distance between the condemned cell and the scaffold, erected over the coach-house, is some sixty yards, but Davies walked the whole way without assistance. He was very pale and haggard, but showed the greatest firmness throughout. As the man approached the scaffold, Barry, to spare his feelings as far as practicable, stepped quickly up to him and pulled the white cap down over his face. Davies staggered momentarily, but Barry, putting out his hand, guided the wretched fellow on to the drop. In a moment the rope was arranged, and as Barry stepped back Davies could be heard exclaiming, "Lord, receive my soul; Lord, I commend it to Thee." The lever was then pulled. A momentary vibration of the rope was followed by what was obviously almost instantaneous death, the only signs of life for a second being a nervous convulsion of the pinioned arms and shoulders. Not more than two minutes elapsed between the leaving of the condemned cell and the execution, Barry being obviously satisfied. A crowd had gathered outside to witness the hoisting of the black flag, while many stood as close to the prison wall as possible, to listen to what they believed to be the falling of the drop in the old coachhouse. After the execution a correspondent was informed by the chaplain that Richard Davies, whose father he had daily seen, was very regretful for the part he took in the crime. He added that George Davies appeared "stolidly indifferent." Being asked whether Richard had made any statement to him concerning his connection with the crime, Mr. Truss said, "I will read you what he wrote and gave to me ten minutes before his death." This statement, which is to be forwarded to the Home Secretary, was as follows:—"I truthfully declare in this last hour that I never struck my father on the right hand, and that I never had the axe in my hand." The prisoner, in the same pencil-scribbled document, committed to the chaplain an affectionate message to be transmitted to his mother. Captain Price mentioned that the condemned youth made a statement to the chaplain on Saturday maintaining his complete innocence of all part in the actual crime of murder, which was at once telegraphed to the Home Secretary. The convict refused to rest at eight o'clock on Monday night, and slept until six o'clock on Tuesday morning; he then took breakfast with a fairly good appetite; after this he was visited by the chaplain. Dr. Fennell, the prison surgeon, said the death of the youth was instantaneous, and Barry informed the reporters that the young man met his fate very bravely indeed, and that his self-control had been wonderful. He submitted without word or movement to be pinioned in the cell.—At the inquest, the jury unanimously returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

## Final Letter to the Mother.

The mother of Richard Davies on Wednesday received the following letter, written by the unhappy youth a few minutes before his death. It is almost illegible, scratched in pencil, and indicates the tremor which he felt at his approach to the gallows:—"Dear Mother—I declare with my voice, truthfully, in my last hour, that I never severed the axe in my hand. Weep not for me, dear mother and loved ones, for I am going to the home of glory, saved through the blood of our dear Saviour, Jesus. My sins have been washed away, and unto the Lord I commend my soul, to inherit eternal life in heaven. May I meet you all there. God bless you all, and keep you. Farewell, dear loved ones; farewell, farewell.—RICHARD DAVIES."

## Appeal by a Jurymen.

Mr. A. T. Jackson, one of the jury in the Crewe murder trial, has written a letter in which he urges that associations should be started throughout the country for the abolition of capital punishment. He suggests also, that "three degrees" in murder should be established, with the idea of the punishment for each degree is as follows:—"First, wilful and deliberate murder for plunder or any other cause, without provocation or extenuating circumstances, penal servitude for the term of the murderer's natural life. Second, murder committed in haste or hot blood with or without motive, or other than plunder or wicked revenge, and without premeditation, where strong provocation or extenuating circumstances are proved, penal servitude for twenty years certain. In all other cases which in the opinion of the jury should be reduced to the third degree, there should be an adequate sentence at the discretion of the judge. To this he would give the privilege of appeal to five judges empowered either to confirm or reduce the sentence, and likewise the degree of murder, upon the evidence produced at the trial, and upon which the jury came to a conclusion, unless it could be shown that some very important evidence had not been produced likely to affect the case. This, he said, should be left to the discretion of the five judges either to accept or reject, and from the decision of that court there should be no appeal.

## An M.P. on the Execution.

Speaking at Crewe, Mr. M'Laren, M.P. for the division, condemned the Home Secretary's decision in the Crewe murder case. He could not conceive any reason that could induce the Home Secretary to take up the position that he had done. He could have understood his action, although he could not have agreed with it, if he had refused to reprieve either of the prisoners, but had allowed the law to take its course. Of all the acts which the Home Secretary had committed since he took office, he did not think the Home Secretary had ever performed one so unwise, so wrong, and so cruel as to reprieve one of those unhappy boys and not the other. He felt strongly that both youths should have been reprieved. Their youth, the circumstances of their home life, and the great provocation to which they had undoubtedly been subjected should have been taken into account, and, having been taught by the awful experience, through which they had passed, they might have lived to atone by useful lives for the awful crime which they had committed. Mr. M'Laren expressed himself strongly opposed to capital punishment which, he said, was contrary to civilization and the principles of Christianity. It was a last remnant of a barbaric age, and should at once be swept away for more just and Christian methods of punishment.

## Richard Davies's Confession.

A Chester correspondent states that the telegram sent by the governor of Knutsford Gaol, Cheshire, to the Home Secretary, relating to the confession of Richard Davies, is a very extraordinary document. It will be remembered that Richard Davies has throughout denied that he was an actual participant in the crime. He stated in the condemned cell a few moments before execution that he had not touched the rope which

the deed was done. In his communication to the Home Secretary he confesses that he stopped the trap in the lane at the Hough, but by arrangement between them George Davies was to be the actual murderer, he, Richard, agreeing to interfere only if George was overpowered by his father. He described the struggle between George and the deceased, how the boy struck his father with the axe and threw him into the road, how George asked him to finish his father off with a pistol bullet, how he refused, and then how George again laboured his father over the head with the axe until he was dead. This confession, which goes much more into detail than the one read in court, was telegraphed in full to Mr. Matthews from Knutsford, but elicited no reply.

## A DOUBLE MURDER.

A shocking crime has just been committed at Valdoon, France, in a house close to the undermiller barracks. It was inhabited by M. Barthod, a miserly gentleman, 77 years of age, and his sister, aged 72, who redeemed her brother's fault by her great charity. She did a great deal of good by relieving the poor of the neighbourhood, and was beloved by every one. Not having been seen during twenty-four hours, and no answer being received to repeated knocking, the neighbours entered the house of the old people, and found both of them dead in their beds. They had been stabbed to death with a long knife. The author of the crime is supposed to be a distant relative named Bruney, who was arrested, in spite of his protestations of innocence, because some of his clothes were found to be stained with blood.

## FATAL RESULT OF A PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize fight took place a few days ago on a hill at Mountain Ash, and one of the combatants, a man named John Hopkins, died on Tuesday morning from the injuries he received. His opponent, John Collins, was arrested.

## PREMATURE BALDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."  
Sir,—The assumption that baldness results from dyspepsia is no new theory. It is one in strict accordance with medical experience and opinion. In lately describing it as "entirely fanciful," "General Chalmers" would seem to imply that the hair grows as was at one time thought before the invention of the microscope made minute anatomy possible—an entirely independent life. So far from this being so, it is now known that the horny lamina, of which the hair consists, are secreted directly from the capillaries, just as its colouring matter is drawn directly from the blood. Hence it follows that anything which irritates and disorders the scalp tissues, as in the case of a disordered stomach, must injuriously affect the process of hair formation. As to the exceptional instances which your contributor adduces in which dyspepsia and a thick head of hair have gone together, these are attributable to an abnormal activity of the cutaneous circulation, and consequent exceptional vigour of the papillae or roots. There are some scalps, indeed, which will tolerate almost anything, and which, in spite of special characteristics, are capable of developing, in abundance, but any one with the slightest tendency to premature baldness will have this greatly accentuated by nerve disorder, however induced, even by hard drinking. In very many cases, which I have myself treated, the hair-thinning has ceased almost simultaneously with the adjustment of the digestive apparatus, and this experience is the rule, and not the exception. But loss of hair does not proceed from loss of hair only. It may be brought about by a great measure guarded against by proper precautions and management, perhaps you will allow me to tell your readers that they should and should not do in order to retain their much-prized locks.

**TIGHT-FITTING HATS.**—These are responsible for many a bald head. By compressing the temporal arteries, they cut off, during the time they are worn, much of the pure blood supply intended for the temples and crown, the result being debility of the formative elements of the hair through the fact that this is no fanciful theory is indicated by the fact that baldness rarely attacks the back part of the scalp, this being nourished by blood vessels so deeply seated as to escape the pressure.

**CLOSE-FITTING CAPS.**—These engender perspiration, which rots the hair. Also, by preventing the glandular secretions from evaporating, they cause dandruff to form through decomposition. Hence all head gear should be well ventilated, and even the hair should be kept as little as possible. As Dr. Allan Jamieson says, "Hair needs the stimulus of sun, air, and exposure to make it strong and healthy, and this being denied it by hat or cap, it dwindles and dies."

**GASLIGHT AND LAMPFLIGHT.**—Sitting or working with the top of the head near to these is most injurious to the scalp. The heat thrown out dries up the hair itself and paralyzes the tissues. This is probably one reason why so many clerks are prematurely bald. The prevailing custom of frequently washing the head with cold water promotes decomposition and rancidity of the natural oil, and so leads to "rotting." Except when exposed to much dust, the hair and scalp should not be washed oftener than once in three weeks, frequent brushing being sufficient to keep it clean. Nor should cold water be used, but tepid water, mixed with white and olive oil, should be used, and the hair should be kept as little as possible. As he said that dipping the comb in water when arranging the hair is a bad habit.

**KEEPING THE HAIR TOO DRY.**—This leads to shedding, and is often a consequence of frequent washing. With some people, however, the secretions from the oil glands are insufficient, in which case a bland, stimulating oil should be used, such as almond or olive oil, or the oil of sweet almond, which case the excess of glands are too active, and in which case the excess of secretions should be washed away by means of a lather of tepid water and soap bark.

**INVERTED SMOKING.**—Apart from the effects of this on the nervous system generally, the nerves of the skin are apt to become torpid through being constantly exposed to the fumes. These should be prevented as much as possible from curling round the head, for which reason cigars and cigarettes should be smoked through a tube. Owing to the neglect of the hair follicles consequent on the heat.

**VIOLENT BRUSHING, COMbing, AND SHAMPOOING.**—Stiff bristled brushes should never be used, for they inflame and over-stimulate the scalp, as do also those of wire. A medium hard bristle brush is, as a rule, the best, and even this should be used gently. Violent brushing causes dandruff by promoting for the moment an abnormal action of the oil glands, which, subsequently irritates and weakens them. The same remarks apply to shampooing. Barbers, as well as the general public, should take the following words of Dr. Godfrey to heart:—"Every touch affecting so delicate a texture as the scalp should be soft and soothing; every application bland and mild. For this reason, raking and harvesting the hair with a fine-toothed comb should be eschewed. Comb it with care, and don't attempt to brush it out. The comb will then pass through the hair without straining the roots. Nothing is more stimulating to the scalp tissues than frequent gentle brushing, that is, so long as the skin is brushed, and not the hair only. I am afraid I have made this communication too long already, but, in conclusion, I should like to disabuse the minds of your readers of the notion that singeing and clipping strengthen the hair; save to prevent the ends from splitting, both processes are utterly valueless—an assertion which will doubtless make the barbers my enemies."

HENRY WILLIAMS, M.D.  
48, Augustus-street, N.W.

Ten thousand maffers in Worcestershire and Staffordshire are about to strike against a reduction of wages.

## STRIKE RIOTS IN VIENNA.

### Many Persons Injured.

Vienna has unexpectedly found itself in the midst of a formidable Socialist movement, which culminated on Tuesday in a series of street riots, which the soldiers and police were unable to effectually suppress. The disturbances arose out of labour troubles and strikes, but the cause of the strikes are difficult to ascertain, as so many trades are involved—masons, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, and tailors. The latter are especially excited. A fortnight before Easter all the tailors assistants threatened to strike if their wages were not raised, knowing as they did that their employers would under contract to deliver a certain amount of clothing before Easter. The masters granted the demands without discussion, but on Easter Sunday they dismissed all the unmarried assistants, who are the elements of disorder, and were married. These dismissals are final, and the young men, of whom there are several thousands, swore to take their revenge. The disturbances began on Monday, when some thousands in the open air on the Schmelz, the military parade-ground, which is shut by two western suburbs inhabited by classes which are always prepared to join in any disturbance. A large force of mounted men succeeded in clearing the Schmelz by degrees, and signalling parties were placed round about to give warning of any attempt at re-assembling. Early on Tuesday morning, however, this vigilance was relaxed, and before nine a great crowd had gathered, apparently in a defiant mood. Several hundred hid in a half-built house, and from this safe shelter bombarded the police with large sharp stones. The police stormed this shelter, and with the flat of their swords attacked the men, who fled in all directions. Scenes of this kind lasted from the early morning until five in afternoon. The scene of action was certainly favourable to a mob. About fifty streets open on to the Schmelz, which is a wide field with dykes and mounds, on which the rioters stood in rows and groups. Whenever more than fifty assembled in one place the policemen walked up to them, three or four at a time, and ordered them to disperse, and the refusal was usually given gruffly with offensive epithets. Then the policemen signalled to their mounted comrades, who were close behind, and they immediately advanced at a sharp gallop. This, of course, produced a wild stampede. In about ten minutes, however, they had generally returned, by streets and across the dykes and mounds. All the houses in the neighbourhood are large and many-storied, and though they look new and respectable they are inhabited by the lowest classes, who sublet their rooms. The windows were all filled with people who, whenever a stone hit a policeman, cried "Bravo!" and "Shame!" when the policemen drew their swords. This guerrilla warfare between people and police went on until dark. Afterwards the military were called out in good numbers, and fired blank cartridges which were received with shouts of laughter by the crowd. Shortly afterwards, however, rain began to fall heavily, and the people left the square. The rain, however, lasted but a short time, and the crowds presently returned to the square. Subsequently a meeting, attended by about 8,000 men out of employment, was held in the suburb of New Leobendorf, which adjoins Schmelz. The proceedings, which were of a most disorderly character, culminated in a serious attack on the mob, after first attacking and completely demolishing the guard-room of the police, and seriously wounding the official on duty, proceeded to an adjoining spirit shop, which they set on fire. Fire engines were quickly on the spot, but the rioters barred the way, and would not permit them to approach the burning building. The crowd next proceeded to plunder a number of Jewish shops, and as the police proved completely powerless to quell the riot, the rioters were called out. The people, however, still refused to disperse, and the soldiers were ordered to fire several volleys with blank cartridges. Some of the rioters proceeded to another spirit shop, where they turned on the taps and let the spirits run. They also broke the windows of a number of houses, and hurled stones at the passing trams and cabs, breaking the windows. Thirty-seven arrests were made by the police, fourteen of whom were injured by stones. Many civilians were also wounded, and some seriously. The troops succeeded in restoring order.

## MISS MARY ANDERSON TO BE MARRIED.

A Daniel's telegram from New York says that the engagement of Miss Mary Anderson to Mr. de Navarro is formally announced. The marriage is to take place in London.

## OFFERING STAMPS FOR SALE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Richard Lewis, a clerk, was charged with being in possession of a large quantity of penny postage stamps without being able to give a satisfactory account of how he had obtained them.—Matthew Moore, a detective officer attached to the General Post Office, said that in consequence of a telegram received from the Postmaster at the Western district office he proceeded to the branch office in Kent-street, and soon after seven o'clock the prisoner entered, and witness at once addressed him, saying, "You have offered £5 worth of postage stamps for sale heretofore this afternoon." He replied, "Yes," and witness added, "Then the circumstances seem rather suspicious; how do you account for being in the possession of them?" At first he refused to say, but afterwards he told him that he had received them in the way of a bribe from a man who offered him £50 for the stamps, and witness told him that he should take him to the General Post Office, and on reaching there he was seen by Sergeant Butler. At first he said that his name was Lewis, and then that it was Lewis, and that he came from Blyne, South Wales; that he was a teacher of languages, and that the stamps had been given to him as fees. Witness then took him to the Vine-street station, and, on being searched, many stamps were found in his pockets, and to the value of £39 were found in his bag including those which he had offered for sale. In his pockets were £23 18s. 3d. and two books—"Maria Monk" and "Jane Shore," and an envelope bearing the name of Richard Lewis, Gibsons-street, Consett, Durham.—On behalf of prisoner, it was said that he had been in the service of a firm of engineers for two years and a half in the north, and that since then he had acted as a tutor in South Wales. His father was a clergyman, and there was no reason to suppose that he had received the stamps otherwise than in an honest way.—Mr. Moore applied for a remand, and Mr. Hannay assented, refusing bail.

## A SAD CASE.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Robert Philp, 48, a butcher, of 9, Godstone-street, Clerkenwell, was charged on remand, before Mr. H. Smith, for neglecting and abandoning four of his children—one girl and three boys. The prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—Frank Strickland, relieving officer of the Holborn Union, said that on January 13th last he visited the defendant's house, and found his wife dead and four children there without food, the eldest being eleven years and the youngest two years. He procured food for the children, and, just as he was leaving the house, the prisoner entered in a state of intoxication. Witness then warned the defendant that if he did not look after his offspring he would be prosecuted. On February 26th witness again called at the house, and found the infants without food. He searched the rooms occupied by the family, but found no victuals of any kind. Two days later he visited the house, found the children again without food, dirty, and only partially clothed. On other occasions, he visited the house, and found matters pretty much the same. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took up the case, a warrant was issued, and Philp surrendered to it.—Defendant said he had been out of work for some months, but he did what he could for the children, and occasionally took home meat or gave them money to purchase food.—Mr. H. Smith remanded him to jail.







## A LADY TIGER KILLER

skill and prowess in the person of Mrs. Evans Jordan. This fearless lady, as a member of a recent Coonk Behar hunting expedition, shot an

erry tigress who was rushing viciously upon the party, and was actually within a few yards of the elephant's trunk. Her shot, we are told, was as well timed as it was well aimed, for the old, huge animal staggered, including that of the lady's husband, Major Evans Gordon, had failed to take the necessary evasive steps. This brilliant shot added all the more to the general admiration and respect already accorded to the beautiful lady in the hunting grounds of Scotch Bazar.

**A RAILWAY STATION "DODGE."**  
On Thursday, at the West London Police Court, Edward West, an agent, and William Lyons, a waiter, were charged with robbing the London and Southampton express train at the London and Southampton railway station, Finsbury Park. They were charged with being concerned in stealing a shilling by means of a trick.—On Wednesday night the prisoners entered the Addison-road railway station, rolling about as they were drunk. A chairman, who was on duty at the station, saw them and they were watched by Alfred Chapman, the inquiry officer. The prisoner West entered the refreshment bar on the down side and called for a glass of bitter, putting down a shilling in payment, the other prisoner remaining outside looking through the window. The barmaid gave him the full change, but the prisoner said she had only given him 10d. She told him she had given him the right change, but after some dispute she handed him another shilling.

ing. He sent and joined Latta, who went out to the other side of the station. West went into the first-class bar, and repeated the trick and received 1s. 10d. in change; but on finding that the barmaid refused to be cheated he pretended to pick up the shilling though he had it in his hand all the time. After the prisoners had walked round the booking-office, and making inquiries about a train, West went into the second-class bar and passed another florin. Latta received 1s. 10d. change, and the barmaid refused to give him another. The prisoners were then detained and given into custody.—Mr. Curtis Bennett committed them for three months' hard labour.

**A CONVICT'S ESCAPE.**

A clever escape from gaol has lately been effected at Pretoria, McKee, one of the Krugersdorp bank robbery notoriety, having disappeared undetected.

rather mysterious circumstances. The escape he created no great surprise, for when the convict was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment he asserted that in six months he would be a free man, which assertion he reiterated when he was removed from Johannesburg to Pretoria. The intrepidity of the man's nature, and his determined character, left no room to doubt that, if a favourable opportunity at any time should arise, he would make the most of it. As the result of an official inquiry, it was

rather mysterious circumstances. The escape he created no great surprise, for when the convict was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment he asserted that in six months he would be a free man, which assertion he reiterated when he was removed from Johannesburg to Pretoria. The intrepidity of the man's nature, and his determined character, left no room to doubt that, if a favourable opportunity at any time should arise, he would make the most of it. As the result of an official inquiry, it was

found that it was an impossibility for the warden to have made his escape, which was plotted with a warden named Cooper, must have been made the previous afternoon. The convicts were at work near the general cemetery, at a place where the town refuse is generally deposited. Cooper's little gang, with which was McKee, was working some fifty or sixty yards from the other prisoners. Whether they were standing between the warden and some of the convicts could not be ascertained, but it was conspicuously observed that when the whistle for the stopping of work was sounded, Cooper immediately rushed towards, and mixed up with the others. Norward seemed to have misheard McKee, and the gang was as usual marched to the gaol. Coming to the gate, Norward was at his post, and the warden's number was seen that it was impossible for him to see how he entered. Something suspicious then happened. The white convicts were hurriedly driven into their cells, and Cooper locked the passages behind them. This being an unusual thing to do he was asked to explain himself, whereupon he answered: "Oh! I have nothing to say, but I am sure that any man there."

The two men were taken from their quarters at about sunset, and the warder whose duty it was, could not for a certainty say whether or not two persons were in McKee's cell. The next morning when the convicts were about start for their work, McKee was missing. It is quite evident that Cooper was instrumental in aiding the escape, as he has also disappeared.

**BENSON'S**

THREE-QUARTER PLATE ENGLISH LETTERS

**"LUDGATE" WATERPROOF**

Is Better Value than any Non-keyless English Lever  
ever made.

**25 5s. Od. in Silver Cases.  
112 12s. Od. in Gold Cases.**

**A THREE-QUARTER PLATE ENGLISH LEVER**  
WATCH of the best quality, with Chrono-  
meters, fully jewelled, and of special strength throughout.  
Made in Four Sizes at the same price:—Small for Gentl-  
men and Youths; Medium for Working Men generally; Large for Miners and Railway Men; and Extra Small  
Ladies.

In Sterling Silver Crystal Glass Cases, 25 s., or in 18  
Gold Crystal Glass Cases, Gentlemen's size, 112 12s. 1  
size.

Guaranteed for strength, accuracy, durability, and value.

**BENSON'S**

**"BANK" WATCH.**

A thoroughly Good and Strong English Lever,  
three-quarter Plate Movement.

**STRONG KEYLESS ACTION.**

**£5 Os. Od., in Sterling Silver Cases.**

Thousands of both these Watches are now being worn parts of the world, and testimonials are received at the daily as to their splendid performance. On receipt of the payable at J. W. Benson, we forward them free and at our risk part of the world.

For full particulars, illustrations, &c., of these and Watches, see Benson's New Illustrated Catalogue (the book of the kind largest) of Watches, from £2 10s. to £100, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-Plated, post free application to

**J. W. BENSON,  
MAKER TO THE QUEEN.**

Stump Factory,  
61 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.  
And 25, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 25, Old Broad-street, W.C.

**BENSON'S CLUBS.** Applications for Agencies in

**PICTURE** **FOURTH EDITION** (Enlarged)  
**THE FRAME-MAKER'S INSTRUCTION**

**FRAME** 126 Diagrams, Designs and Patterns.  
Instructions in  
**JOINING, FITTING,**  
Mount Cutting, &c., &c.; also Prices of Mounts  
and Every Requisite for the Trade.  
**MAKING. FIVE STAMPS, Post Free.**  
**GEO. REES, Wholesale Picture Frame Maker,**  
41, 43, 45, Market-street, Covent Garden, London W.C.



## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A correspondent states that he has heard the sight-song in full song at North Finchley.

Ramsgate's death rate during 1889 was 13.8. There were only 29 deaths from consumption.

Mr. S. W. King, a Chicago lawyer, angered a woman who was one of his clients, and a day or two ago she horsewhipped him.

The number of failures in England and Wales, gazetted during last week was 151, being 23 less than in the corresponding week of last year.

High heels in the fashionable world are a thing of the past; the other extreme has been reached in the introduction of little dainty slippers without any heels.

The craze for jewellery is being carried to a great length, and the latest novelty in this direction is the pointed jewelled belt made to be worn with any evening dress.

A fatal case of noma is reported from Wartburg, near Presburg. The victim, a boy of 10, slept uninterruptedly from the 31st ult. to the 3rd inst. and then died.

The acquittal of the Duchess of Fife is expected to take place in June, so that her royal highness will not be able to open the Edinburgh Exhibition next month, as had been proposed.

As a freight train was passing over the high Starnon Viaduct, at Lanesboro, the wind blew the roof from a car, and it fell upon Patrick Monahan, and Thomas Shaughnessy, track labourers. Monahan was killed.

A wedding party in Hoboken, New York, was bereft of one of the principals just as the ceremony was about to begin. The father of the bridegroom suddenly appeared, shouldered him, and carried him off. A muscular but effective way of forbidding the bans.

Mr. Gladstone has declined, with regret, an application made to him to read one of the lessons at the opening, on the 22nd inst., of the magnificent church of St. Michael, Coventry, restored at a cost of £40,000. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach.

A despatch from Burlington, Iowa, states that Prophetstown, Illinois, has been demolished by a cyclone. The cyclone adds that twenty freight cars were smashed to atoms and that many persons were killed. Telegraphic communication in the district has been destroyed.

The Postmaster-general, speaking at Carnarvon, ridiculed the cry of Home Rule for Wales, and expressed astonishment that the Gladstonians had paraded, in support of their candidate, those Irish members who stood condemned by the report of the special commission.

The first serious mishap from the Mississippi overflows is reported from Vicksburg. A large party of negro refugees tried to escape across the river in Fallaya Bayou on a raft, which crushed against a tree. Twelve persons and children were washed overboard and drowned. The nineteen survivors arrived at Vicksburg.

Robert Collins, an elderly labourer, was at Tiverton fined £125 for illegally distilling spirits. The practice is reported to be rife in the neighbourhood, but it is rarely that offenders are caught. In this instance a policeman, hearing talking in the defendant's house one evening, entered the cottage and found him busy over a large still.

The number of emigrants which left Queens-town for the weeks ended the 30th ult. and 6th inst. were 790 and 980 respectively, whilst for the corresponding weeks of last year the numbers were 1,250 and 1,702. Those competent to judge from information they receive from different parts of Ireland are of opinion that the flow of emigration this season will fall considerably below that of former years.

The conductor of a freight train at Lima, Ohio, has met his death in a gallant attempt to protect the property under his charge. Six ruffians attempted to "board" the cars for the purpose of plunder, but had so stout a resistance from the plucky official that for a long time they were balked. The unfortunate man, however, had to fight single-handed, and after a desperate struggle he was shot dead.

John Meyer, a farmer, occupied a cabin with his wife and two grown-up daughters in the bottom lands south of Villa Ridge, Illinois. The overflow from the river began inundating the bottom, and the Meyer farm was almost covered with water. The family, however, refused to leave, although importuned by neighbours. Afterwards the house collapsed, and Mrs. Meyer and her two daughters were drowned. Mr. Meyer escaped.

At Carrickbeg, county Waterford, James Cleary, a labourer, was charged under the Prevention and Protection of Children from Cruelty Act with having ill-treated his daughter, a child of thirteen years. It was alleged that he returned home under the influence of drink, and that, while the girl was in bed, he beat her brutally, blacking both eyes and injuring her mouth. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Madame Adelina Patti has been confiding to a Transatlantic journalist her views on American women. She says that New York women are like bonbons, and fairly fascinated her with their fresh faces, bright manner, and dainty costumes.

"I should like to eat them," adds La Diva. Asked about Mrs. Kendal's views on the subject, Madame Patti says: "I do not know the lady, and it is some time since I saw her play. Some of her methods I cannot commend. She makes a trademark of her goodness, and is singularly without womanly charity in her speeches about her sister actresses."

At the Worcester Quarter Sessions, Edward Davies, a vendor of quack medicines, was found guilty of causing a man named Reese, a carpet weaver at Kidderminster, to swallow a liquid, thereby causing grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to hard labour for one month. The evidence showed that Reese bought a bottle of stuff which was sold by defendant as a specific for colds, and swallowed the liquid, which proved to be a strong solution of ammonia. The defendant maintained that he told purchasers to sprinkle the stuff on a handkerchief and merely to inhale it.

The scholars of Christ's Hospital, upwards of 700 in number, visited the Mansion House on Tuesday, to receive the gifts which the Lord Mayor annually provides for them at Easter. In the absence of his lordship the distribution of new gold or silver coins was made on his behalf by Mr. Alderman Cotton, and several civic officials were present. Subsequently, the civic dignitaries and the Bluecoat boys attended Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Spital sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. It is said this is the last occasion on which these Easter observances will be kept up.

Mr. Gladstone returned to London on Tuesday from Weybridge, and afterwards proceeded on a visit to Aston Clinton, Bucks. At Tring he was presented with addresses from the local Liberal organisations. In his reply, he claimed that the Opposition had supported such of the Government measures as were good, but said, in regard to the Irish Land Purchase Bill, that it was in a "fishy" condition, and he wanted to know what security there would be for the £33,000,000 of money to be advanced from the British Exchequer if the Irish people turned round and declared that they protested against the whole transaction.

A case arising out of supererogation has been heard at the Nottingham Quarter Sessions. On New Year's Eve the daughter of a Mansfield builder attended a midnight service, and when she got home, shortly after 12 o'clock, her mother refused her admittance till her brother arrived, as she considered it unlucky for a female to pass the threshold first on the advent of the new year. She was refused admittance five times in an hour, and while walking the streets she met with a young man named Allwood whom she knew, and who assaulted her with intent. Allwood was sentenced

to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Guildhall School of Music now boasts some 3,000 students.

The Dean of Manchester (Dr. Oakley) is seriously ill from catarrh, and has been ordered complete rest.

The cost of printing for private persons a million impressions of the halfpenny stamp on their own post-cards is £16 13s. 4d. Government stationers get £12 5s. for the same work.

A market gardener in suburban New York, who devotes his care exclusively to raising celery, thyme, parsley, &c., is said to have made \$75,000 in the last ten years.

There were estimated to be 151,618 lepers in India in 1889. Now there must be over 200,000 lepers in our dependency, most of whom roam about shunned by everybody.

Two English syndicates are seeking a concession to make Brussels accessible by ship canals to vessels of 2,000 tons, the cost being estimated at under a million sterling.

Captain Le Place, a French engineer, has invented an instrument, the schiefoscope, which detects hidden flaws in railway metals, wheels, axles, &c.

The new German military rifle has a range of 3,900 yards, and will shoot through the bodies of six men standing one behind the other at a distance of seven paces.

Madame Patti has pleased the Bostonians that, as an Athenian critic puts it, "the dropping of a clothes-pin could have been heard all over the hall when she was singing."

"Sabbath school tramp" is American for the boy who goes to three Sunday schools and develops abnormal zeal before the summer excursion and the Christmas treat.

Whitely, a former chief of the United States Secret Service, had a curious gift. He was so thoughtless as to be able to read a closely-written letter at a distance of forty feet.

A complete gymnasium is a new feature in American prison discipline. A very fine one has just been built at the Elmira prison for the use of convicts.

This is the bag of a shooting party which the Maharajah of Kuch-Bihar organised:—Ten tigers, fifteen buffaloes, five rhinoceros, and a bear, besides a large number of pig, deer and small game.

The bat which the Emperor Napoleon III. wore on the occasion of Orsini's unsuccessful attempt upon his life, is still in the possession of the Empress Eugénie. It is riddled with holes like a sieve.

A London bootblack on a conspicuous spot on his chair thus advertises his calling:—"Fodas! teguments artistically illuminated and lubricated for the infinitesimal remuneration of one penny per operation."

A Washington resident possesses a most meaningful ornament in the shape of a necklace composed of human eyes which were taken from Peruvian mummies, polished and placed in their present settings.

The average price paid in the United States to electric lighting companies is about \$105 per light each year, and the sum paid for the same service when performed directly under municipal management only about half that sum.

The death is announced from Monte Carlo of Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the well-known American banker and merchant. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 77th year, had previously met with a carriage accident.

For the first time since the passing of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, in 1858, the Vestry of Clerkenwell has rejected the proposal to give a testimonial to the outgoing churchwarden.

Three carriages of a working men's train, proceeding to Frankfurt, derailed near the station of Goldstein and were precipitated down an embankment. Twenty-seven workmen were injured, eight of their number being seriously hurt.

About noon on Wednesday a man mounted the parapet of London Bridge and jumped into the Thames. A scene of much excitement ensued, but the man was eventually rescued and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

The sorely-stricken shirtmakers of this country need not go to America in the hope of improving their condition. Their sisters in New York are just trying the heroic experiment of a strike against working sixteen hours a day, making shirts at 35c. or 50c. a dozen.

The Emperor of China has, in view of his approaching birthday, given orders that all prisoners under sentence of death shall have their execution postponed till beyond that date. Considerate for the birthday, but not for the condemned.

The Emperor William has bought Herr Ehling's valuable collection of antiquities discovered in the tumuli near Reichenhall. They date from the fourth and eighth centuries. The collection, the largest private one of the kind, is to be placed in the Ethnological Museum in Berlin.

The Rev. J. H. Rose, vicar of Clerkenwell, has received a telegram from Ceylon, stating that the Rev. E. J. Perry, who for eleven years was vicar of Clerkenwell, had been accidentally shot dead by one of his natives. The Rev. gentleman had been only six months since from the Church Missionary Society as principal of their college at Ceylon.

The White Star steamer Teutonic has arrived at Queenstown from New York, after a rapid passage of six days and four hours, and reports that on the 6th inst., at 1.30 p.m., she passed close to two very large icebergs. All the incoming transatlantic liners report that the bergs are unusually far south.

An inquiry, conducted by Mr. Troutbeck, took place at the Town Hall, Westminster, upon the remains of Mrs. Eliza Hone, the wife of a corn dealer, of 10, Broadway, aged 35. A servant, Louisa Bodden, saw her mistress on Sunday miss her footing and fall downstairs. Her neck was broken, causing instantaneous death. It was presumed deceased caught her high heel in a niche in the stairs. Verdict, accidental death.

As a party of excursionists, consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies from Newcastle, were driving across the sands from Holy Island, twelve miles south of Berwick-on-Tweed, they were overtaken by the tide; the horse was drowned, and all the party had very narrow escapes from death, some of them having to cling to guide posts, from which they were rescued by a fishing boat.

At Rutlandshire Quarter Sessions on Thursday, Emily Niblett, of Bakpath, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing 135 pieces of china, ornaments, sheets, kettles, and other articles, the property of George Vere Braithwaite, of Edith Weston Hall, Rutlandshire, and valued at £100. Accused had been in Mr. Braithwaite's employ as housekeeper, and has been in custody for three months already.

Mr. J. Battiscombe, son of Mr. Battiscombe, Glasbury, a Breconshire magistrate, has been drowned whilst angling in the Wye. He had gone with his father to Bournehead, a favourite resort of anglers between Brecon and Bath, and was angling in the ford, when, owing to a sudden heavy freshet, the river rose to a great height. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Battiscombe, who had been angling by himself, and was missed at luncheon time. The Wye has been dragged for about twenty miles, but the body has not been recovered.

William Robert Pratt, 36, clerk, was at Leeds committed for trial, charged with having stabbed a young married woman, named Hough, as she was returning from the railway station. The prisoner had some talk with the prosecutrix, after which he is alleged to have wounded her severely in the abdomen with a knife, threatening to

"Jack the Ripper" her. The prisoner said he must have been drunk at the time.

The German Reichstag is convoked for the 6th of May.

A serious epidemic is raging at Zanzibar among the cattle, almost stopping the supply of meat. £20,000 is required for the Finbury Polytechnic. £4,721 10s. 6d. has been subscribed.

Castor oil is largely used as an explosive of the nitro-glycerine type, just invented in America. Emilio Zola made over £20,000 by his novel, "Nana."

Philadelphia manages to vindicate her reputation with 133 cemeteries.

During the carnival season at least nine new operas will be produced in Italy.

Among athletes in the theatrical profession Mr. F. E. Benson takes the lead.

A fine head of virgin gold coloured human hair will fetch from £50 to £100.

Of 250 gas supply concerns in Scotland only 34 belong to municipal authorities.

Up to the present time 3,500 patents have been granted to women at Washington.

About £12,000,000 are paid every year for timber by the British empire.

A female graduate of Harvard has been nominated incumbent of a town in Pennsylvania.

The Emperor William has attended a dinner given in his Majesty's honour by Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Telegraphic Congress is to open on the 5th of May in Paris. It will meet in the riding school of the late Prince Imperial at the Louvre.

Europe is to receive a visit from the Shah's wife. She will come to consult certain medical specialists.

The eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Sally Hobson, of Somersville, Tennessee, is in prison charged with the murder of his mother.

There is a place called Thard in Chattahoochee county, Georgia, where rain falls almost constantly.

Carmarthen is declared by a local parish magazine to be for its size the most drunken town in Wales.

Mrs. Carter, the heroine of the notorious Chicago divorce case is about to adopt the stage as a profession.

The wife of an Ohio farmer has just given birth to four children, making nine that she has had at three births.

We are still a great drinking people. The shipment of wine for March amounted to 3,758 pipes for Great Britain.

Mr. Barnum has been asked, and declined, to become a candidate for the mayorship of Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.

A "ladies' steepchase" is to take place soon at Melton Mowbray. Already there are quite a large number of entries.

An old woman has just died at Trinidad at the age of 117 years. She was born in 1773, and an authentic record of her age exists.

Since 1878 113 persons have been sent to prison and 10,000 fined in this country for non-compliance with the vaccination laws.

Jay Gould is warned that he and his millions will be kidnapped in 1892. So far Gould has not employed his informer—a private detective.

A herd of forty-seven elephants was recently captured in a single drive in the Gard Hills in India.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Labour Electoral Congress at Hanley was one in favour of a largely increased representation of labour on municipal and local bodies.

Prince Albert Victor has visited Rias Pacha at the Ministry of the Interior at Cairo, and afterwards attended a review of the Egyptian Army held in his honour at Abbassieh.

Cremation has now so far become general in the United States that for \$25 a body can be cremated in St. Louis, an urn for the repose of the ashes being included in this total outlay.

There is to be a great Primrose League demonstration in the Music Hall at Edinburgh on the 19th (Primrose Day), at which Mr. Chaplin and Viscount Wolmer are to be the principal speakers. The Earl of Dalkeith will preside.

A rowing boat that was crossing the river at Dresden, in Ontario, capsized. Its occupants were thrown into the water, and two of them, Miss Etie Snarey, aged 17, and Miss Huffman, aged 19, were drowned.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Midlothian Liberals, expressing a hope that he may be enabled to visit them in the present year to note the extraordinary progress which their cause has made since the last general election.

Another fatal case of "la nona" has occurred, this time at a village called Uriage, near Dôle, in the Department of the Jura. The victim was a farmer, aged 50, who, after a sleep of four days' duration, woke up for a while and died in two hours.

Max O'Rell mentions a curious incident of his visit to Ohio College. When he appeared before the students to deliver his lecture, the president of the college offered up a prayer that the Lord would so prepare their minds that they could appreciate his subtle witicism.

Intelligence having been received at the Aldborough Station of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution that a vessel was in need of assistance, the lifeboat, George Hounsfield, was launched and rescued the crew, consisting of thirteen men from the ship Rock City, 570 tons, bound from Christiania for London, laden with ice.

As a train was proceeding from Lowestoft to Norwich a pensioner, named Charles Havers, threw himself in front of the engine near Somerton, and was cut to pieces. The driver noticed the man standing near the line, but thought he was merely waiting for the train to pass before he crossed.

Judge Purcell was presented at the Limerick Quarter Sessions with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal case for hearing. Mr. Nolan, high sheriff, said the fact was the more gratifying as it occurred after the close of the great strike in the Irish hosiery trade. His lordship said the circumstance spoke trumpet-tongued as to the peace of the city.

The total number of paupers in London on the last day of the fourth week of March was 96,065, including 59,414 indoor and 37,191 outdoor. The total number in the corresponding period of 1889 was 100,747; in 1888, 110,716; and in 1887, 103,730. The number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the same period was 783, including 643 men, 131 women, and nine children.

A fire has occurred at Gilbert's fish shop, Cavendish-place, Eastbourne, which resulted in the injury of three persons. An assistant, named George Hutton, was frying fish when the fat caught fire. Flames soon filled the apartment, and Mr. Hutton, Mr. Gilbert, son, and Miss Gilbert were more or less severely burned before they could make their escape. Considerable damage was done to the premises.

Some of the principal landowners in East Yorkshire, including the Earl of Londesborough, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and Mr. St. Quintin, have apportioned a considerable acreage of land in allotments for cottagers and small tradesmen in the villages on their several estates, and in no case has it been necessary to apply the provisions of the Act of Parliament, the landlords having spontaneously offered their land.

A St. Louis paper has organised a scheme by means of which the two most popular lady teachers in their city will enjoy a trip to Europe free of expense this summer. The teachers will be selected by vote, the official ballot paper being issued with and forming an integral part of the paper in question. As the voting is to go on till the end of May, this naturally means a big sale for the paper, the trip will fall. The tourists will be lodged at first-class hotels, and their hotel bills will be defrayed by the St. Louis paper. The itinerary embraces a

visit to New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other places in Europe.

Adelina Patti's 47th birthday was celebrated on Wednesday last.

Ten victims of influenza succumbed in London last week.

There were 2,329 births and 1,419 deaths in London last week.

Wheat is now 8d. cheaper than a year ago, and 6d. cheaper than two years ago.

Different forms of violence were last week responsible for thirty-six deaths in the metropolis.

The infants whose death is attributed by the Registrar-general to suffocation—"overlying"—numbered nine in London last week.

Again we can repeat the announcement that last week not a single death from small-pox occurred in any of the twenty-eight principal towns in England and Wales.

There has been a singular decline in London in the number of deaths from disease of the respiratory organs. Five weeks since they numbered 519; last week they numbered 296.

A report received at the India Office states that the prospects of the wheat crop of the present season in Bengal are much better than those of last year.

The death is announced from heart disease, of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, which took place at 17, Delahay-street, St. James's Park, on Wednesday morning.

The marriage of Lady Helen Carnegie, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Northesk, to Mr. Francis Eden Lacey, was solemnised on Wednesday at Owsleybury Church, near Winchester.

Thirty-five deaths in London last week resulted from measles, eight from scarlet fever, twenty from diphtheria, eighty-four from whooping-cough, two from enteric fever, and ten from diarrhoea and dysentery.

The War Office has issued revised regulations, under which commissions in the Army may be obtained by officers of Colonial Military forces, and which are to come into operation on the 1st of October.

A very interesting discovery was made the other day in Cologne, namely, the portraits of both Beethoven's parents, painted by Beckenkamp. The portrait of his father was the only one hitherto known.

The result of the South Harnsey Local Board elections is the return of Messrs. George Autell, Andrew Johnston, W. T. Uglow, and Edward Holland. There were four vacancies. The defeated candidate was Mr. George Bishop.

A letter from the solicitors to the trustees of the late Mr. George Heginbottom was read at the meeting of the Ashton-under-Lyne Town Council offering £10,000 to erect technical schools and a free library in that town. The corporation gratefully accepted the gift.

A great fire broke out on Wednesday evening in the upper part of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. Six warehouses in which fodder was stored were destroyed. The reflection of the flames was visible almost all over the city, and produced much excitement. Five persons were injured.

Easter Monday in Paris had its shadows as well as its lights. The corpses of five persons have been discovered who, in different quarters of Paris, committed suicide on that day. The reason given in letters written by them was starvation. Their emaciated bodies bore witness to the truth of their gruesome tales of want.

Very nearly 100,000 mackerel were landed at Baltimore, South-West coast of Ireland a few days ago. The catches of the various boats of the fleet ranged from 12,000 downwards. Such large captures of fish at such an early period of the season have not previously been known to have been made.

From the Board of Trade returns for March, 1890, it appears that the imports for that period amounted in value to £26,140,334, being a decrease of £125,953 as compared with the return for March, 1889. The exports show a still larger falling off, the value for the month being £20,067,022, a decrease of £1,392,468.

Another fatality—the second of a similar character within a week—has occurred in Southampton Water. A seaman of the cutter Woodcock reports that Captain Saunders, the master, pushed off in a punt to find a missing cat on Monday night, and has not been since seen. The boat has been picked up off Hythe without oars.

The reports from the metropolitan police courts on Tuesday showed a marked change for the better in regard to holiday charges. Most of the cases were of an ordinary character, and the small fines were imposed. Assaults on the police by drunken persons were but few in number, and none of them were of a serious nature.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Alluding to the disputes between capital and labour, he said that they were greatly due to the imperfect organisation of the latter, and he believed that if labour were wholly organised, under intelligent direction, it would be better for capitalists and the public than the existing state of things.

The hearing of the libel action, in which Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was plaintiff, and Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., defendant, was concluded at the Cork assizes on Tuesday. Two thousand pounds damages were claimed from the defendant for having stated that the plaintiff, during the Falkland Islands expedition, refused relief to Andrew Wilson because he was a Protestant. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £150.

William Chadwick, who is to be hanged at Liverpool next Tuesday, for the murder of Walter Davies, a pawnbroker's assistant, whilst robbing the shop at Atherton in July last, has been interviewed by his sister, who with a brother are his only near relatives. While confessing he had led a bad life, and committed innumerable robberies, especially at railway stations, Chadwick denied being concerned in the murder, and declared that he would assert his innocence on the scaffold. At the trial there was no recommendation to mercy, and no efforts for a reprieve have been made.

An old soldier has committed suicide at Belleville, under singular circumstances. Having dined, he produced a revolver, and coolly blew out his brains. On searching his pockets the police found a note-book, in which he had recorded his impressions to the moment that he had sat down to his last meal. It finished in these terms:—"All the same, there are some men who have no luck. I might have remained an honest man, but the women would not let me. When I have finished drinking my petit verre, I shall blow up the powder magazine!"

Speaking at Henley, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had endeavoured to make the navy strong enough to protect the country's commerce, which was so far artificial that unless peace were maintained abroad and security at home was secured, the people would be without the means of obtaining the necessities of life. The Land Purchase Bill was based entirely upon the voluntary action of landlord and tenant. They must make a mutual bargain, and a specially appointed court must say whether that bargain was reasonable for the tenant and safe for the country before it ratified the bargain between the parties.

The Commander-in-chief has given orders for extensive camps to be formed during the coming military season for the more perfect training of the Royal Artillery in siege and field practice. All the ordinary tourist's knapsack. In their wanderings they rode across France, Switzerland, and Austria, and thence passed the Danube, and then proceeded to Constantinople. From the Ottoman capital they took boat to Odessa, whence they journeyed on their machines to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Crossing the Baltic by steamer they "died" and riding through Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and on to Calais.

Mr. James Edmunds, of Brixton, and Mr. Goddard, of Leeds, have returned to London after completing a tour round Europe on wheels. They quitted the metropolis in July, taking with them an ordinary tourist's knapsack. In their wanderings they rode across France, Switzerland, and Austria, and thence passed the Danube, and then proceeded to Constantinople. From the Ottoman capital they took boat to Odessa, whence they journeyed on their machines to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Crossing the Baltic by steamer they "died" and riding through Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and on to Calais.

At the meetings of the Newington vestry there was an interesting discussion as to the qualification necessary for the office of governor and guardian. It was explained that each member had to sign a declaration to the effect that he was worth a £1,000, and that in the event of a false declaration being made, a penalty of £50 could be recovered.—Mr. Goggin?—The Chairman (Mr. Churchwarden Clewlow) replied that any one can swear a declaration against any member and sue for the penalty.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held at Langstone, respecting the death of Rudolph Mitchell, a cabinet maker, of Huntley-street, Tottenham Court-road. The deceased had been suffering from paralysis. It affected his mind, he wandered from home, and was sheltered in different workhouses in Essex. After escaping from one of them he wandered on to the Great Eastern Railway, and while endeavouring to avoid an express train near Ingatstone, was knocked down and instantly killed.

An inquiry was held at the Poplar Town Hall, by Mr. Wynne Baxter, concerning the death of Walter Abbott, aged 28, a dock labourer, lately residing at 4, Park-road, Mile End. The deceased was assisting to unload the barque Byron at the East Wood Wharf in the West India Docks on the 22nd ult., when a log, 35ft. long, which was being raised by a steam winch, swerved to one side and struck him, crushing one of his legs. An operation was performed on him at the hospital, but he died ten days afterwards.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. James Edmunds, of Brixton, and Mr. Goddard, of Leeds, have returned to London after completing a tour round Europe on wheels. They quitted the metropolis in July, taking with them an ordinary tourist's knapsack. In their wanderings they rode across France, Switzerland, and Austria, and thence passed the Danube, and then proceeded to Constantinople. From the Ottoman capital they took boat to Odessa, whence they journeyed on their machines to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Crossing the Baltic by steamer they "died" and riding through Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and on to Calais.

At the meetings of the Newington vestry there was an interesting discussion as to the qualification necessary for the office of governor and guardian. It was explained that each member had to sign a declaration to the effect that he was worth a £1,000, and that in the event of a false declaration being made, a penalty of £50 could be recovered.—Mr. Goggin?—The Chairman (Mr. Churchwarden Clewlow) replied that any one can swear a declaration against any member and sue for the penalty.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held at Langstone, respecting the death of Rudolph Mitchell, a cabinet maker, of Huntley-street, Tottenham Court-road. The deceased had been suffering from paralysis. It affected his mind, he wandered from home, and was sheltered in different workhouses in Essex. After escaping from one of them he wandered on to the Great Eastern











**OWBRIDGE'S STOMACHIC**

**OWBRIDGE'S STOMACHIC**  
(A Concentrate Compound Fluid Extract).  
**FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF INDIGESTION**  
with all the resultant forms of General Debility.  
**THE FINEST DIGESTIVE MEDICINE IN THE**  
**WORLD.**  
Prepared by **W. T. OWBRIDGE**, The Laboratory, Hall.  
Sold in Bottles, in 14d. and 2s. 3d., by all Chemists and  
Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

**DR. DAVIS'S  
FAMOUS FEMALE PILLS.  
PEARL COATED AND TASTELESS.**  
ARE composed of Steel, Pepsin, Bitter Apple, Aloe,  
Pur Cochia, and two other Drugs known only to Dr.  
Davis.

**NO IRREGULARITY OR OBSTRUCTION**  
can resist them.

50c. 1.00. 2.00. 3.00. 4.00. Sent free from observation.

225, FORTOBELLO ROAD, NOTTING HILL,  
LONDON.  
ON ORDER OF ANY CHEMIST.  
Advice Free, 7.6 till 12.0, or on receipt of stamped envelope

---

**"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."**

**B** RAGGI'S (OMNICUMA)  
OINTMENT AND

**B**RAGGI'S (OMNICURA) OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS  
**B**RAGGI'S (OMNICURA) OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS  
 A Certain and Speedy CURE for

**SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS,  
BOILS, SCIATICA, ECZEMA, PILES**  
And "the thousand ills which flesh is heir to."  
Hundreds of Testimonials from well-known Persons,  
of your Chemists for the OINTMENT or PLASTER, and  
**DON'T BE PUT OFF WITH ANY OTHER**  
Sold Everywhere, in *1/6d.*; Post Free, 15 Stamps.  
**F. BRAGG and CO., Ltd., 25, Bartholomew Close,  
London, E.C.**

**DR. DE ROOS'**  
**COMPOUND RENAL PILLS**

Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a temporary affliction, as no patient need suffer these excruciating tortures if he will only as recourse to the only real specific, which is confidently recommended as the only real specific, whilst for sea men across the long and stormy ocean, and for travellers in the most remote parts of the earth, or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver,

kidneys, they preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Every person who has heard the Government Stamp, with the words "WATER PROOF," ROOK, LONDON," in white letters on a red ground, by or through the Hon. Mr. Commissioners. Price is, 1d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 6

**THE ALOFAS COMPANY'S**  
**SAFE HERBAL SPECIALITIES.**  
**A LOFAS SPECIFIC** for Influenza and Catarrh. Cures a few hours. Contains no Quinine or Opium. 2s. 6d.  
**A LOFAS** ANTI-GERM SMELLING BOTTLE, 2s.  
**A LOFAS TINCTURE.**—Sure Cure for Consumption.

**A LOFAS** POWDER Cures all Wasting Diseases, N  
Swata, Debility, Brain Fag, &c.

**A LOFAS** PILLS for Indigestion, Constipation, and  
Liver and Bowel Disorders.

**A LOFAS** STOMACHIC Cures Flatulence, Heartb  
Sour Eructations, and all Kidney and U  
Troubles.

**A LOFAS** EMBRAGATION - A Balm for Athletes.

**A LOFAS** RHEUMATISM OINTMENT. - For Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c.

**A LOFAS** SALVE OINTMENT for Chaps, Chilblains, Cracks, Rough Skins, Ulcers, &c.

**A LOFAS** RINGWORM OINTMENT. - A Safe Cure.

**A LOFAS** OINTMENT FOR FILLS. - Most efficacious.

**THE ALOFAS HAIR RESTORER.** - Wonderful success in cases of Weakness or Falling Out of the Hair.

Hair, Baldness, &c. Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. 2s. 9d., post free.

The Alofas Remedies, price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., &c. &c. 6d. Free from all poisonous and injurious ingredients. Sold by Chemists, or post free from THE ALOFAS COMPANY, New Oxford-street, London, W.C. Send postcard for Alofas Guide to Health and Almanack for 1899.

---

**LUNG**      **SAVE YOUR LIVES BY TAKING**

**OWBRIDGE'S**  
**LUNG TONIC,**  
**THE MIGHTY HEALER.**  
**IT** has a power over disease hitherto  
unknown in medicine.  
Amongst all that chested or inclined

Are you an art-weakened person?  
 Are you a person who is  
 to be Consumptive with just a touch of  
 Cough now and then?

"Try this wonderful Medicine." The  
 Cough and Weakness will disappear as if  
 by magic, and you will feel a strength and  
 power you never had before.

**HAVE YOU A COUGH?**  
**A DOSE WILL RELIEVE IT.**

**HAVE YOU A COLD?**  
**A DOSE AT BEDTIME WILL REMOVE IT.**

**Bronchitis and Asthma it relieves instantly.**

The spasms of Coughing so dreadful in Whooping Cough become less with each dose of the medicine.

LUNG Prepared by W. T. O'Sullivan, Chemist,  
 LUNG Hall, Soid in Bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d.,  
 LUNG 3s. 6d., and 11s., by all Chemists and Patent  
 LUNG Medicine Vendors. Wholesale, all London  
 LUNG and Provincial Houses.

---

**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE**  
**BENCHAM'S PILLS.**  
 BENCHAM'S PILLS.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

**ARE** universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Acidities, the Stomach, Sick Headaches, Giddiness, Faintness, Swelling after Meals, Flatulency, Bile and Dropsiness, Greasy Stools, Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Mucous and Blotches on the Skin, Impure Blood, Pimples, Freckles, and all Nervous and Tonic Disorders, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty or thirty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of our  
and they will be acknowledged to be

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**  
**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**  
**WORTH A GUINEA A**

For females of all ages these P are invaluable, as  
doses of them will carry off all humours and bring a

that is required. No female should be without some of this medicine to equal Beecham's Pills. If taken as directed, obstruction or irregularity of the system, if taken as directed, to the directions given will be sound and robust health. This is proved by thousands who have tried them, and for benefits such are ensured by their use.

**For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all the ailments of the Liver** they act like magic, and a few doses will set to work wonders on the most important organs of the human system. They strengthen the whole muscular system of the body.

the long lost complexion, which renders them safe  
and arouse into action with the resobility of health  
physical energy of the human frame. THESE ARE FACT-  
continues by members of all classes of society, and  
firm guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECH-  
PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MED-  
THE WORLD.

**BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.**

**BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH**

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Soreness of the Chest, Beecham's Magic Cough Pills stand out as the best ever offered to the public, and will remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which might deprive the patient of rest. Let any person who is afflicted with any of the above troubles, try BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS at once, and the cure will be effected in a short time.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale and Retail

Proprietor, Thomas Moonam, St. Helena, Lancashire.  
is 12s. and 2s. 6d. each.  
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers  
where.  
N.B.—Full particulars are given with each bag.